

## **AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

**Please amend the second paragraph on page 8, line 25, bridging page 9 of the specification as follows:**

The carbonization treatment is carried out by use of a continuous belting furnace, a continuous system rotary kiln, or the like under an inert atmosphere at a heating temperature (T) of  $500^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T \leq 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$ , more preferably  $600^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T \leq 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and a treating time (t) of  $10^{-3} \text{ hr} \leq t \leq 10 \text{ hr}$ , more preferably  $10 \text{ min} \leq t \leq 300 \text{ min}$ . Then, much attention is paid to the uniformity of temperature of an entire raw carbon material by adjusting the temperature of a furnace in particular and thereby carbonized materials are obtained which have average true specific gravities ( $M_G$ ) of ~~[[ $1.450 \leq M_s \leq 1.650$ ]]~~  $1.450 \leq M_G \leq 1.650$  and a variation (r) of true specific gravities (difference between the maximum value and minimum value of the true specific gravity) of  $r \leq 0.025$ . In this case, average true specific gravities less than 1.450 fail to improve the capacitance of the electric double layer capacitor because of reduction in density of the electrode formed accompanied by reduced density of the activated carbon. On the other hand, average true specific gravities exceeding 1.650 lead to uneven quality of activated carbon because of uneven penetration of treatments into materials to be carbonized. A variations (r) of the true specific gravities greater than 0.025 brings about wide variability in quality of activated carbon and fail to stabilize the capacitance of the electric double layer capacitor. Use of the continuous belting furnace or the like makes it possible to heighten the productivity of the carbonized materials.